	Page 1
1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 09-50026(REG)
4	Adv. No. 1-12-09802 (REG)
5	x
6	In the Matter of:
7	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION,
8	Debtor.
9	x
10	MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY GUC TRUST,
11	Plaintiff,
12	v.
13	APPALOOSA INVESTMENT LIMITED,
14	Defendant.
15	x
16	U.S. Bankruptcy Court
17	One Bowling Green
18	New York, New York
19	
20	June 28, 2012
21	9:49 AM
22	
23	BEFORE:
24	HON ROBERT E. GERBER
25	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Page 2 1 Hearing re: Motion for Objection to Claim(s) Number: 66211 2 and 67347 (filed by D&M Real Estate LLC and Horse Tavern & 3 Grill) 4 5 Hearing re: Motion to Approve the Lower Ley Creek and 6 Onondaga Non-Owned Site Settlement Agreements and Enter the 7 Stipulation and Agreed Order Between the GUC Trust and the 8 United States 9 Hearing re: 280th Omnibus Objection to Claims (Welfare 10 Benefits Claims of Retired and Former Salaried and Executive 11 12 Employees) 13 14 Hearing re: Adv: 1-12-09802 - Telephone Conference 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Transcribed by: Jamie Gallagher

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Page 7 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Good morning. Have seats, please. 3 Okay, we have a number of GM case administration 4 matters today, after which, and only after which, we'll then 5 deal with the GM Nova Scotia matters. 6 I see Mr. Griffiths. I see Ms. Kuehler. I'm 7 sorry, I don't know your colleague, Mr. Griffiths. 8 MR. BERGER: I'm Shaya Berger from Dickstein 9 Shapiro. 10 THE COURT: Your name again, please. 11 MR. BERGER: Shaya Berger from Dickstein --THE COURT: Berger? 12 13 MR. BERGER: Berger, yes. 14 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Berger. 15 Okay, who's going to be taking the lead? 16 (Pause) 17 THE COURT: Mr. Berger, come on up, please. 18 MR. BERGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Shaya 19 Berger from Dickstein Shapiro on behalf of the Motors 20 Liquidation Company GUC Trust. 21 I -- will -- I will be handling an uncontested 22 objection to claim, actually two claims. It's the claims of 23 D & M Real Estate, LLC and Horse & Tavern Grill. 24 As set forth in the objection, the claim is for 25 contribution. It is a contribution claim against the

Page 8 1 The underlying claimant entered a settlement with 2 the debtors, and by the terms of those -- of that 3 settlement, the claim is barred under Pennsylvanian law as 4 fully set forth in the objection. 5 The objection was served on claimant's counsel. 6 Each claimant is represented by the same counsel in the 7 matter, and we received no response, no opposition to the 8 objection. 9 And unless the Court has any further questions about it, we ask that the objection be granted. 10 11 THE COURT: Your comfortable that your opponent 12 got it? 13 MR. BERGER: Yes, Your Honor, I mean, we served 14 it, we have the affidavit of service on file --15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. BERGER: -- we have no reason to believe that 17 it wasn't received. THE COURT: Your objection's sustained, 18 19 Mr. Berger, and deal with the paperwork with my courtroom 20 deputy and Ms. Plum (ph) down the hall. 21 MR. BERGER: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. 23 Mr. Griffiths, good morning. 24 MR. GRIFFITHS: Your Honor, good morning. David 25 Griffiths, Weil, Gotshal & Menges for the Motors Liquidation

Page 9 1 Company GUC Trust. 2 Very briefly, Your Honor, the 280th omnibus 3 objection to claims relating to ten welfare benefit claims of retired and executive employees, the motion is 4 5 uncontested and the GUC Trust requests that the Court grant 6 the motion. 7 THE COURT: Sure. I won't burden you with further 8 discussion. Your objection's sustained, as well. 9 MR. GRIFFITHS: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 I believe that I have my colleague Tom Goslin on 11 the phone from Weil, Gotshal & Menges who is knowledgeable 12 with respect to the -- with item number 2 on the agenda that 13 my colleague from the U.S. Trustee's Office will present. 14 THE COURT: Would you repeat the name? It looks 15 like I have a thousand people on my phone log, presumably 16 for the Nova Scotia matter to follow. 17 MR. GRIFFITHS: It would be Thomas Goslin. 18 THE COURT: Gossman? MR. GRIFFITHS: G-O-S-L-I-N. 19 20 THE COURT: Mr. Gossman, you're with us? 21 MR. GOSLIN: I'm here, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Oh, Goslin. Forgive me. 23 MR. GOSLIN: No, that's fine. 24 THE COURT: Okay, go ahead, please. 25 MR. GRIFFITHS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I see Ms. Kuehler in the courtroom. Do you want to speak first, Ms. Kuehler?

MS. KUEHLER: Yes, Your Honor, if it would please the Court. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Natalie Kuehler, on behalf of the government.

We're here with respect to two motions to approve

-- or a motion to approve two settlement agreements. The

final settlement agreements involving EPA and the GUC Trust,

as well as a related stipulation between the United States

and the GUC Trust, with respect to one of the settlement

agreements.

The settlement agreements both relate to the

Onondaga Lake superfund site in Upstate New York. The first

settlement agreement which we've turned the Lower Ley Creek

settlement agreement settles EPA's claims against the GUC

Trust with respect to the Lower Ley Creek subsite of the

Onondaga Lake superfund site. That is an agreement that was

entered into jointly between the United States, the New York

Department of Environmental Conservation, and the GUC Trust

on behalf of the debtors and their estates.

Under that agreement EPA will receive an allowed general unsecured claim of \$38,344,177, and New York DEC will receive an allowed general unsecured claim of \$896,566. The stipulation that we are also requesting that the -- the Court approve today relates to this agreement. We've had

other stipulations like this before.

The United States expects to receive certain taxoffset amounts and intends to allocate a little bit over 17
million of that anticipated tax-offset to its allowed
general unsecured claim for the Lower Ley Creek settlement
agreement. And this stipulation simply allows the GUC Trust
to withhold distribution of that amount on the allowed
general unsecured claim until such time as either the taxoffset comes through, at which point the GUC Trust will be
able to remove the remainder of the allowed claim from its
books, or we find out that the tax-offset does not come
through, at which point we would request that the remainder
be paid out as an allowed general unsecured claim.

With respect to that settlement agreement, we've submitted it to public comment for 30 days. We received extensive public comments from both Onondaga County and the Town of Salina, which we responded to in our moving papers. In response to our moving papers, the county has indicated that it has no objections and the town is --

THE COURT: That being Onondaga County?

MS. KUEHLER: Correct, Onondaga County, and the Town of Salina had two remaining open issues, which we have addressed as I will describe in further detail. Neither of those, though, related directly to the Lower Ley Creek settlement agreement.

The second settlement agreement is the Onondaga. We call it the Onondaga Lake settlement agreement just because it deals with four additional subsites. Two of those subsites are handled through the environmental response trust that was created because they were owned properties of the debtor, but we had not yet received full past costs. So, we settled those claims in full under that settlement agreement. And the remaining two sites are nonowned sites, at which EPA is not the lead agency, but the support agency. And so for those --THE COURT: By non-owned sites, do you mean GM had disposed of them at an earlier time? MS. KUEHLER: No, they had actually never been owned by GM. THE COURT: Never ever. MS. KUEHLER: Correct. The first is the Salina landfill. It's a landfill to which GM carted certain wastes, which were disposed of there. And the second is the lake bottom itself, which Lower Ley Creek flows into and therefore certain wastes that entered Lower Ley Creek eventually ended up at lake bottom. Both of those subsites, the lead agency is the New York Department of Environmental Conservation, and EPA's resolution of -- of its claims against the debtors, here, do not relate to future response costs other than EPA's

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anticipated future oversight costs.

With respect to those two subsites, in particular,

I would like to make it clear that the United States did not

share its cost calculations or allocation methodology with

the -- with the debtors.

The fact that we were able to reach a settlement merely reflects that we were able to come to the same number, though through different methodologies and calculations. And also, of course, as with any of these settlement agreements, the methodology EPA used for purposes of arriving at its settlement amount, were not agreed to as fact by the debtors, or by other PRPs, and are not binding on other PRPs in other negotiations, or for that matter, on EPA negotiations with other PRPs. I want to make that very clear because that was one of the concerns that the Town of Salina had and also the debtors asked me to clarify that, as well.

The remaining concern that the Town of Salina had was that it wanted to also make it clear that the contribution protections provided in the Onondaga settlement agreement, do not extend to the recovery of future or past costs that the Town of Salina may incur at the Salina landfill site. That is correct.

As I mentioned before, the matters that are resolved by EPA do not include PRPs past cost claims, nor do

either New York DEC or other PRPs, other than EPAs on oversight costs. However, to avoid any confusion, what we have done is we've agreed to include in the proposed order approving the settlement agreements a sentence that clarifies that the matters addressed under paragraph 22 of the settlement agreement, which is the paragraph by which contribution protection is being provided, does not include contribution protection for either which was already in the proposed order, Honeywell, the main PRP at the lake bottom's future response cost claims, or the Town of Salina's future response cost claims with respect to the Salina landfill.

And with that, I believe there are no objections remaining to the entry of either of these settlement agreements, and there were none with respect to the tax-offset stipulation, and the United States, therefore, respectfully requests that the Court approve those settlement agreements as reasonable and fair, and in the interest of the public, and also enter the adjoining tax-offset stipulation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

Town of Salina want to comment?

MR. LINDENMAN: Your Honor, just one brief --

THE COURT: Come to a mic, please.

MR. LINDENMAN: Very good.

Page 15 THE COURT: Good to see you again, just come on 1 2 up. 3 MR. LINDENMAN: Thank you. THE COURT: Put an appearance in for the recording 4 5 system, and --6 MR. LINDENMAN: Certainly. 7 THE COURT: -- just confirm, if you could, that 8 Ms. Kuehler got it right. 9 MR. LINDENMAN: Yes. Eric Lindenman of Harris 10 Beach for the Town of Salina. 11 Your Honor, the order does in fact contain the additional language that we have requested, and we are in 12 13 agreement with the United States. 14 The only other bit of clarification, you know, 15 magic words are always important, Your Honor. It's 16 important for the record to note that the EPA estimates were 17 not shared, not only with -- were not shared, not just --18 not with the debtor, but the Town of Salina was also not privy to the settlement discussions, the estimates, and none 19 20 of that is binding upon the Town of Salina, as well. 21 With that slight bit of clarification, we have no 22 additional objection and agree that our objection is 23 resolved based on Ms. Kuehler's statements. 24 THE COURT: Did you have any discussions with 25 either Ms. Kuehler or anybody else about whether anybody

Page 16 1 wants me to put that in the order, or whether the record --2 the transcript. will be sufficient? 3 MR. LINDENMAN: We discussed that, Your Honor. 4 The language that's currently in the order, together with 5 the statements on the record, are sufficient for our 6 purposes. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. LINDENMAN: Thank you. 9 THE COURT: All right, good enough. 10 Mr. Goslin, do you have any desire to be heard? 11 MR. GOSLIN: Yes, Your Honor. Tom Goslin, Weil, Gotshal & Menges on behalf of the MLC GUC Trust. 12 13 Only one thing I'd like to note for the record. 14 Is that the GUC Trust is entering into a stipulation with 15 Honeywell to resolve a potential objection to the settlement 16 and -- and that stipulation is that, as Ms. Kuehler noted, 17 EPA asked us to resolve MLC's liability for -- for future and past remediation at the lake bottom site with Honeywell, 18 the primary PRP there, and -- and also the GUC Trust agreed 19 20 to do so. 21 That said, we had filed an objection under 22 502(E)(1)(b) sometime ago when we understood that we would 23 be resolving the future remediation claims with EPA, and we 24 filed that objection against the Honeywell claim. 25 Understanding now that we will be resolving the future and

Page 17 1 past remediation costs with Honeywell, Honeywell requested 2 that we (indiscernible - 00:12:40) that objection and we are 3 entering into a stipulation to do just that. THE COURT: I lost the last part of what you said. 4 5 Honeywell asked that you withdraw your 502(E)(1)(b) 6 objection? 7 MR. GOSLIN: That's correct, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. GOSLIN: And -- and we've agreed to do so, 10 understanding that we will be resolving future and past 11 remediation liability with Honeywell as the primary PRP, as opposed to doing so with EPA. 12 13 THE COURT: As opposed to doing so --MR. GOSLIN: With the Environmental Protection 14 15 Agency. So, in other words, Honeywell is stepping into the 16 shoes of EPA with respect to future and past remediation. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 18 Anybody else want to be heard? Has everybody had 19 a chance to speak their piece on this matter? MR. GROSS: Yeah, Your Honor, this is Joel Gross 20 21 with Arnold & Porter for Honeywell, and Mr. Goslin has 22 accurately stated our position and we are in support of this 23 stipulation. 24 THE COURT: So you're okay with everything that 25 was said, Mr. Gross?

Page 18 1 MR. GROSS: Yes. 2 THE COURT. All right. 3 Anyone else? (Pause) 4 THE COURT: Okay, folks, since this is now 5 6 unopposed with the objections and reservations having been 7 consensually addressed, I'm not making detailed findings. An environmental settlement of this character 8 9 requires me to make double-barreled findings. One that the 10 estate, here, I quess we're now talking about the GUC Trust, 11 isn't giving away the store; and one, in substance, that the settlement is in the public interest and that the federal 12 13 government has done its job. 14 In this case, like others that I've been asked to 15 approve, it's very easy for me to make both findings. 16 Settlements of this character need, from the estate's 17 perspective, to be within the range of reasonableness. And 18 the procedures that have been undertaken by the federal 19 government and their sensitivity to the comment process, and 20 their willingness to address the needs and concerns of the 21 objectors, all very easily give me comfort that the federal 22 government has done its job, as well, and that the 23 settlement is in the public interest. 24 So, accordingly, I'm approving it from both 25 perspectives, finding the settlement to be in that sweet

Page 19 1 spot in the middle. 2 And I'm going to ask you, Ms. Kuehler, to 3 quarterback on behalf of all the parties, getting me the 4 paperwork to implement the ruling. 5 MS. KUEHLER: We'll do so, thank you, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 Okay, to what extent do we have other matters in GM before the conference call and Nova Scotia? 8 Mr. Griffiths, are we done? 9 10 MR. GRIFFITHS: Yes, Your Honor, no other matters. 11 THE COURT: Okay, then everybody who's here in the courtroom is excused. I'm going to be staying in the 12 13 courtroom for the conference call to continue. 14 MR. LINDENMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: We'll take a moment to let you guys 16 leave. 17 (A chorus of thank you) 18 THE COURT: Okay, we now have the -- several motions for leave to file summary judgment motions and the 19 various letters, all of which I have read. This, of course, 20 21 is for a prius (sic) of issues that we've discussed before, 22 I'm going to dispense with the questions. I think you know 23 what my concerns are, which are --24 CourtCall, I heard a phone ringing, can you stop 25 that in some way?

OPERATOR: I'll try to isolate that line, Your Honor, I apologize.

THE COURT: All right. My issues are several, but most significantly, how I am going to deal with what one side's beliefs involves no disputed issues of fact, but which is very much disputed, and the second thing which is, unless my count is wrong, we have a trial on August 7th, which is only a shade more than 30 days from now. So, when you make your presentations, folks, help me with that.

Who's going to take the lead?

MR. FRIEDMAN: It's -- it's all right, this is Ed Friedman on behalf of Aurelius Investment LLC, and I will start because I think I can be briefer than everyone and I think the issues relating to Aurelius are more straight forward.

As Your Honor knows, on June 21, we wrote to the Court concerning our proposed motion for summary judgment.

On June 26, counsel for the GUC Trust wrote to Your Honor stating that the GUC Trust does not oppose Aurelius' filing of a motion for summary judgment. They, the GUC Trust, adds the proviso that provided the filing of the motion will not delay commencement of the trial, and we -- we do not see that as a problem.

As set forth in my letter of June 21, the summary judgment motion to be filed by Aurelius will be narrow in

scope, it will present the issues that were before the Court in connection with the 12(b)(6) motion previously filed by Aurelius. As Your Honor will recall, at the argument on that motion, the -- the Court concluded that documents evidencing Aurelius' sale of notes were not properly before the Court on a 12(b)(6) motion.

We subsequently provided additional information to the GUC Trust, including information as to Aurelius transferees, and we now are in a position where, my understanding is, that the GUC Trust will not be disputing the fact that Aurelius has sold all the Nova Scotia notes it previously owned.

Therefore, the legal issues presented on the motion are the issues that are before the Court in connection with the 12(b)(6) motion, and I'm not going to burden the Court and the record with a -- with a recitation of -- of those issues.

We do have a disagreement as to the legal issues, being that the GUC Trust believes that certain provisions and the plan result in Aurelius being a proper defendant, even -- even though Aurelius sold its notes. We believe those plan provisions do no such thing, and that -- that legal issue will be, again, teed up for the Court on the summary judgment motion --

THE COURT: Pause, please, Mr. Friedman. You

answered one of the questions I had, an important one, about not delaying the commencement of the trial, but I had another one, as well.

Did you have any discussions with Mr. Friedman -with Mr. Fisher, or any of his guys, vis-à-vis, protecting
the GUC Trust from any prejudice that might result from
arguments that with you having left the case you would be a
necessary party, and that if there is otherwise successor
liability by reason of anything your guys did before they
sold it wouldn't be -- result in the transfer and letting
you out of the case wouldn't have an adverse effect upon
them?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I did not discuss that issue with Mr. Fisher. I think that is a legal issue, and I do not see how a dismissal of the claims as against Aurelius could impact, one way or the other, the ability of the GUC Trust to obtain the relief it is seeking in this complaint, which is, as Your Honor knows, a request for subordination of claims and reduction of claims.

In fact, as -- as Your Honor will recall, we -- we believe the law is clear that in light of the nature of the relief being sought, whatever claims the GUC Trust is pressing, whatever allegations it is presenting, must be litigated with the defendants who have a stake in the matter, that is with defendants who have claims and rights

Page 23 1 to distributions. 2 And in litigation with those defendants, the GUC Trust will have to make out whatever basis it has for 3 4 equitable subordination, including allegations as to 5 Aurelius, as well as issues concerning -- well, I'll use the 6 shorthand issues concerning whether claims may be tainted 7 when they are transferred. 8 But the point is, all of those issues we would submit need to be litigated with the proper party, and 9 10 Aurelius, as a defendant, is not only not necessary, it is 11 completely superfluous, because a judgment as against Aurelius would have no effect as -- as respects of parties 12 13 who have acquired securities formerly owned by Aurelius. 14 THE COURT: Uh-huh. Okay. 15 I think what I would like to do now is get 16 Mr. Fisher's comments on what you just said, Mr. Friedman, 17 and anybody else who wants to weigh in on Aurelius as contrasted to the others, after which I'll hear the other 18 19 issues. 20 Mr. Fisher? 21 MR. FISHER: Good morning, Your Honor. 22 The GUC Trust position with regard to the proposed 23 Aurelius motion is -- to restate some of what was argued in connection with the motion to dismiss -- we think that 24 25 Aurelius is -- is wrong as a matter of law. And -- but,

importantly, it is as a matter of law, and I -- I have --I've worked with Mr. Friedman who has supplied information to ensure that Your Honor won't be dealing with disputed facts about whether or not Aurelius sold its notes.

So, we think it's a motion as to which we'll prevail, but we acknowledge, and we acknowledged in our letter that is the kind of motion that is amenable to resolution on -- on summary judgment.

In terms of how -- in the event that we were to lose the motion, I -- I appreciate Your Honor raising the question of -- of how it would affect our right to trial and our delay to get the relief that we need, and I think my paramount concern in that regard is in the event that Aurelius were to be dismissed from the case, which we think would not be the correct result, but if that were to happen, it, obviously, would be very important to us to ensure that Aurelius was available as a witness at trial, because even if it is out of the case it's still Aurelius' conduct that's, of course, at issue with regards to the equitable subordination claim.

So that -- that's a concern that's important to us, and I'd like to try to work with Mr. Friedman to ensure that we don't have any last minute problems at trial in the event that Aurelius were to prevail on its summary judgment motion.

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But we don't -- we don't oppose Aurelius making the motion, I'd like to confirm with Mr. Friedman to ensure that we can submit briefs that are short, and focused, and -- and that get this teed up in advance of the August 7th trial date, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

Mr. Friedman, I sense that much of what Mr. Fisher said you don't need to reply to. I don't know if that's 100 percent, and certainly what he said about wanting to have comfort that your guys would be around as witnesses is one that got my attention.

Can you respond to that even if you don't need to respond to anything else?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, Your Honor, I will respond to that.

Mr. Gropper is available to testify as a witness based on the currently scheduled trial. If the -- if the trial dates change I know Mr. Gropper does have plans for other -- other weeks and days in August, so if the trial date changes, then we would certainly participate in discussions concerning Mr. Gropper's schedule or the parties would have available to them the extensive deposition testimony of Mr. Gropper.

But as things now stand, based on the dates scheduled by the Court, Mr. Gropper will be available and is

Page 26 1 planning to be available as a witness at the trial. 2 THE COURT: Is Mr. Gropper the only guy we're 3 talking about? I seem to remember from dealing with the 4 discovery dispute that there was at least an analyst or --5 or some more junior guy --6 MR. FISHER: Exactly right, Your Honor. This is 7 Eric Fisher again. 8 Dennis Prieto (ph) is another Aurelius witness who 9 is on our witness list. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: I -- I will have to check Mr. Prieto's schedule, but I do not anticipate any problem. 12 13 THE COURT: All right, well I'm not going to look 14 for any problems. 15 To what extent do we need to talk about Aurelius 16 more before we talk about the other guys? 17 (Pause) 18 THE COURT: I gather none. All right, let me --MR. FRIEDMAN: May I just say, Your Honor, with --19 with the Court's indulgence, I will try to stay on the call 20 21 until its -- its conclusion. And in all events my 22 colleague, Eamonn O'Hagan, is on the line, but I'm -- I'm 23 making this call from the mediation office of the Southern 24 District where I am a volunteer mediator, and I have parties 25 coming in who will be appearing before me in a long,

Page 27 1 scheduled mediation at 10:45, so --THE COURT: All right, you -- you're --2 3 MR. FRIEDMAN: -- they may be late. THE COURT: -- you're free to stay on or leave, 4 5 just don't feel that you have either the need or, for that matter, the authority to interrupt other guys if you find 6 7 that you have to leave just --8 MR. FRIEDMAN: That's -- that's why I was --THE COURT: -- get off the phone. 9 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: -- speaking now, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. FRIEDMAN: So, thank you. 13 THE COURT: All right, next of the people who want 14 leave to file a summary judgment motion. 15 MR. SHER: Your Honor, it's Barry Sher on behalf 16 of Appaloosa. May I proceed? 17 THE COURT: Yes. MR. SHER: Good morning, Your Honor. I will 18 19 address your two questions. I -- I will be brief and I'll come back to the file date. 20 21 The Court's read the -- the letter submissions, I 22 won't repeat them. We're here on a pre-motion conference 23 for summary judgment. I just want to stress one point from 24 those letters, and that relates to the allegation. The 25 original complaint about this, what was described as

eleventh hour of pouncing by the bounds -- by the band of hedge funds, and that was the basis for the whole argument that these people were somehow able to get undue leverage, back value from GM, the U.S. government, and the Canadian government that they didn't want to give.

In our view, that was never rational or plausible, but now it's been exposed in discovery as false and it's now been withdrawn. No longer alleged, it's been deleted from the amended complaint. And I want to pause on that because this is not, you know, a run of the mill he-said she-said type of argument, this really gets to your point about how to deal with the fact that one party says this.

Allegations were false, plaintiffs admit they were false. They withdrew them from the complaint. The same is true with the other allegations they were forced to withdraw. That the pre-petition loan from old GM to GM Canada wasn't repaid, it was. Allegation that GM Nova Scotia had no assets when it settled, it had expenses, all type -- over a billion dollars worth of assets in a form of an intercompany loan. All laid out in our papers, all withdrawn or false. And that's why we think summary judgment is so appropriate here, the factual underpinnings are gone, but the claims live on.

And it is -- it is, you know, sort of well and good to say now, GUC Trust said in a footnote, well, you

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know, Your Honor, you don't have to pay attention to
withdrawn allegations, and we're very central, anyway.

The fact is, they were page 1 in the complaint, prior story made up about undue leverage, and since we're talking about equitable subordination, the bar is supposed to be very, very high, particularly for non-insiders like the defendant here, and they don't have a case.

That brings me to my last point, Your Honor, as I said, I'd be brief, which is the newly made argument and theory of insider trading. And I'll just say this about that. Over the last two years, we've had two objections filed (indiscernible - 00:32:52) in this Court, starting back in 2010, including an amendment complaint that was just filed days ago. Not one of them mentions securities trading, not a single allegation about securities trading. The words do not appear. GUC Trust produced a 30(b)(6) witness, Mr. Venasky (ph). Asked repeatedly what the basis for the equitable subordination claim was, and he never mentioned it either.

Discovery's closed, it closed at the end of May, followed by the letter seeking summary judgment in early June. Four days after the amended complaint that did not have these allegations in it, but in — in its responsive letter, as the Court knows, said wait a minute, there's another ground why summary judgment shouldn't be allowed,

why we in (indiscernible - 00:33:43), it should not be allowed to make this motion, that's because of insider trading.

Laid out in very summary form, the argument is specious, it has no basis. But, more importantly, the way it was raised says two things. One, we think it confirms, recognizes that the allegations that actually are in the complaint are insufficient to withstand summary judgment. But, more importantly, we believe it is clear that they're precluded from raising this now. Plus, wait until after discovery closed, after all the pleadings were in that never mention securities trading. Pro-discovery on the issue, we've not been able to retain experts to defend ourselves, our clients. There's no evidence, there's no due process.

Second Circuit is clear, you cannot amend an -- a complaint in opposing summary judgment, in the letter in response to summary judgment. It violates fundamental due process rights, violates the Court's scheduling orders, the federal rules. We think it would be clearly reversible error to allow these arguments to proceed in the upcoming trial.

We think that it -- we think it's no answer. I
think -- I -- I submit to you that it is -- to the Court
that it's no answer to say, look, this is a Bankruptcy
Court, things are looser in here, anything goes. I think

that's disrespectful and abuse of the judicial system.

The same is true of the argument which trust counsel made in a call to me yesterday, oh, this is Bankruptcy Court, we don't really have to satisfy the standards for showing insider trading, the securities violations, it's just some loose, changeable, malleable standard that could be applied retroactively after this, long after the fact.

There are well-developed rules and laws governing securities trading and claims relating to it, and securities are securities. Securities of distressed companies are not subject to different rules. This Court should not accept that kind of argument, and we believe strongly, as we -- the letter that an Article III Court would not accept it.

THE COURT: Mr. Sher, forgive me. I know you don't litigate as much in the Bankruptcy Court as some of the other people on this call. Do you know of anybody who has suggested before you suggested now that rules don't apply in Bankruptcy Court?

MR. SHER: Yes, I'm -- I'm describing the conversation I had yesterday with GUC Trust counsel. But I was told --

THE COURT: And you're attributing to your opponent a statement that Bankruptcy Courts are loosey-goosey and don't follow rules of law?

Page 32 MR. SHER: That's -- that's not the statement I'm 1 2 attributing to GUC Trust counsel. The statement --3 THE COURT: Tell me exactly what you're 4 attributing to him, because it seemed to me that you were 5 attacking a straw man that is frankly offensive to many, if not all, bankruptcy judges. 7 MR. SHER: I did not intend that. Here -- here is 8 what I said, and here is what I'm saying. 9 What was said to me yesterday is, we do not -- we, 10 the GUC Trust, do not have to satisfy standards for a 11 securities law violation in Bankruptcy Court. I -- in other 12 words --13 THE COURT: You mean, in a -- in a 34 Act 10(b)(5) 14 suit. 15 MR. SHER: Correct. 16 And I -- that -- that the issue of insider trading 17 can be alleged, pursued in a far more, you know, loosey-18 goosey way. I mean he didn't use those words, but that is the import of what he was saying. I -- the -- and that the 19 20 protections that the Supreme Court and Congress have put in 21 place for these kind of claims, which they have both said 22 are particularly vexatious and subject to abuse, do not 23 apply, including the mandatory sanctions review and all of the protections that are -- that have been established over 24 25 many decades.

And that -- so that's why I'm -- and that's what he said to me. And so that's why we do not believe this Court should -- we don't think this Court should accept it, we don't think an Article III Court would accept it, and that's why we described in our letter steps that we believe we would have to take if this were allowed to proceed, including moving to withdraw the reference.

But the more important point, I think, for now is that the Second Circuit has made it extremely clear that they are not entitled to do what they're doing in their complaint in opposition to a -- a request for summary judgment.

On the timing, if -- if you'd like me to proceed to that and -- and then I can finish up.

THE COURT: Go on.

MR. SHER: The -- on the timing issue, I don't believe that allowing us to file a summary judgment motion to dismiss what we believe are the -- are basis claims, would -- would interfere with the schedule. We can file our motion extremely quickly. We have the benefit of new GM's undisputed fact that we could rely extensively on. There might be some augmentation, but not much. And we think the briefing can be done over the next five weeks. We would work with GUC Trust counsel to do that, and if need be, at least it has been my experience in other cases, that we

Page 34 1 could have argument the first day, on August 7 if we needed 2 to, or a day earlier at the Court's convenience. 3 THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Sher? MR. SHER: That's it. Thank you. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. MR. ZIRINSKY: Your Honor, it's Bruce Zirinsky --6 7 THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. ZIRINSKY: -- on behalf of Fortress, Elliot, 8 9 and Morgan Stanley. 10 I won't repeat what's in our letter, I'm sure Your 11 Honor has had an opportunity to read my letter as well as 12 the -- all the other letters that were submitted. 13 addition, I'm not going to repeat everything that Mr. Sher said. 14 15 I do want to, just at the outset, concur with 16 Mr. Sher's view on his response to Your Honor's questions 17 about timing. 18 I also want to add that while we do have three 19 trial dates on Your -- Your Honor's calendar in August, the GUC Trust has submitted to us a proposed witness list of up 20 21 to approximately 20 witnesses that they would intend to call 22 at trial. And from our perspective, a trial which would 23 include as many as 20 witnesses will likely not be speedily determined if the Court has to hear each and every one of 24 25 those witnesses.

So we're not all that sanguine that this is a matter that could be tried in a matter of a few days and then fully submitted to Your Honor for decision.

I -- I'd like to just start out by saying, Your

Honor, that I've -- I've said this from the very, very

beginning two years ago, that it was our strong belief that

these claims asserted first by the creditors committee and

then succeeded to by the GUC Trust are totally devoid of

merit.

Having gone through very extensive discovery, having produced hundreds of thousands of pages of documents, having submitted to numerous depositions of witnesses on behalf of each of my clients, as well as other parties, witnesses of General Motors, the debtor at the time, as well as new GM, Weil, Gotshal, and now we're going through expert witnesses. There has not evolved from any of this discovery a single material fact which would support the allegations that have been made by the GUC Trust going to equitable subordination or re-characterization.

We attempted to illustrate in the letter that we submitted ample references to the -- to the record, including depositions of a number of witnesses, including GM witnesses, which respond to each and every one of what the GUC Trust claims to be facts which we believe are not true facts; and moreover, most of the allegations that are really

made by the GUC Trust are not --are not facts at all, but they're legal arguments and we believe that they're flawed, fatally flawed legal arguments, and that we do believe that this case can be resolved on a motion for summary judgment.

I -- I'd also like to point out that the Court already has before it new GM's motion for summary judgment, and many of the issues that are before the Court in the form of the objections to the claims of my clients, as well as the other noteholders, have already now been placed before the Court, including most particularly, this whole question about the lock-up agreement and whether the GUC Trust can sustain its allegations with any proof whatsoever that this was a post-petition agreement.

So, in looking at the responsive letter that

Mr. Fisher submitted to the Court in response to my letter,
he goes through a lot of discussion, and I will say this
without intending any offense, statements that really, truly
distort what the actual record is. But nonetheless, he goes
through a lot of discussion about facts which supportably
are in dispute concerning the -- the lock-up agreement.

Whether or not there are facts in dispute, and we don't believe there are any genuine, triable issues of fact in dispute, that matter has already been placed before the Court by new GM, and so the Court's going to address those issues in connection with new GM's motion for summary

judgment. So we don't really have to deal with that a second time.

We would, of course, in connection with our motion for summary judgment, possibly augment some of the facts that have been asserted by -- by new GM, and perhaps make some additional legal arguments, but in point of fact, this would be nothing new, essentially, for the Court.

The only facts that are really remaining for the Court go to issues as to whether or not the consent fee should have been returned to old GM, and I'm again referring to the prongs of Mr. Fisher's letter in response to my letter, which again goes through a totally undisputed fact now which says that, regardless of everything else, whatever monies were loaned by GM to GM Canada were fully repaid.

So there's been no -- whether or not the consent fee was paid, or should have been paid, or there was harm, or was no harm, there cannot be any harm, because whatever was paid was totally refunded to -- to GM, the debtor, by GM Canada before the -- before the sale.

In addition, the arguments raised by Mr. Fisher as to triable issues of fact, the allege violation of the automatic stay, these are all legal arguments. Whether or not it was a violation of the stay for the noteholders to petition for GM Nova Scotia into bankruptcy violated the automatic stay in the Chapter 11 case, there are no factual

disputes as to what happened. The only issue is whether, as a matter of law, that violates the automatic stay.

And secondly, the -- whether or not the Nova

Scotia trustee violated the automatic stay by terminating

the currency of swap agreements with GM, whether that was a

violation of the automatic stay, is again purely a legal

issue. There were no disputes of fact, no disputed facts as

to what happened.

The next argument is that this is supposedly a factual issue as to whether or not the consent fee was commercially reasonable or not, or unreasonable. Again, there are no disputed facts. The only argument made by the GUC Trust in support of this is that if the lock-up agreement and the claims are allowed to stand, that GM Nova Scotia holders will receive, in the aggregate, greater payments on their notes and guarantees than other general unsecured creditors. That's not in dispute.

The issue is whether or not there's anything improper about that, or which would give rise to a basis legally, a legally cognizable basis, for either equitable subordination or for re-characterization of those payments as something other than a consent fee. Again, purely a legal issue.

Lastly, the question of whether or not the Nova
Scotia litigation commenced by certain of the noteholders

before the GM bankruptcy was frivolous. Again, there has not been a single shred of evidence put forth by the GUC Trust which would support the claim that -- or their claim that that litigation was meritless. Indeed, it's totally belied by the testimony of General Motors' witnesses. of them testified that the litigation was -- was meritless.

In addition, there's no legal basis for whether -for -- for basing an equitable subordination claim on the grounds that a creditor brought litigation against the debtor before the bankruptcy. That, in and of itself, is just as a matter of law, an insufficient basis for there to be a claim for equitable subordination.

In addition, when we go to all of the allegations, the GUC Trust makes no allegations whatsoever that there was any injury caused to General Motors' estate or creditors as a result of -- of the transactions under the lock-up agreement, the lock-up agreement itself, or the payment of the consent fee.

It is acknowledged that there was no depletion of General Motors' estate, these funds were paid out of General Motors Canada, not out of GM U.S., General Motors Canada is a non-debtor, and there was no diminution in the estate, whatsoever.

Moreover, the very terms of the asset purchase agreement that was approved by the Court in connection with

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the sale to new GM of assets, had a cap on the amount of cash that could be retained by old GM, and that was an amount of cash determined as being sufficient to wind down the -- the GM bankruptcy estate and to administer it. was never any intention, whatsoever, for any additional cash to be left behind. And as I'm sure Your Honor's aware, that was a matter that was raised very specifically before the Court at the time.

I'd also reiterate Mr. Sher's comments about the, what I'll call the -- you know, the after midnight now allegation in a letter in response to our letter that Fortress somehow improperly conducted itself because it purchased additional notes, GM Nova Scotia notes, on June 2nd, a day after the bankruptcy was filed and a day after an 8K was filed and released by General Motors disclosing in very substantial detail the terms of the lockup agreement, and a day upon after which the notes had already appreciated in market price from approximately 15 cents on the dollar, to approximately 50 cents on the dollar. There is absolutely no basis for these allegations.

And secondly I would reiterate what Mr. Sher has said, that we believe it's totally injust (sic) and contrary to the law in this circuit were the GUC Trust to raise this issue belatedly in an attempt to fend off a potential motion for summary judgment. We think it would be wholly improper

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for this issue to be raised at this point, two years after the litigation, and to be raised three days after they had actually filed an amended complaint in this case. And at no time in any of the previous pleadings or arguments before this Court have they ever raised any issues about the conduct of purchase or sale of securities by noteholders, let alone complain or ever contend that these were somehow violative (sic) of -- of the federal securities laws.

They've already had one chance to amend their claim as of right, and we think it would be totally inappropriate and prejudicial to the defendants in this case, particularly my -- my clients, for the Court to permit this belated amendment right on the eve of our request for motion to leave to file motions for summary judgment.

Alternatively, 30 days before the commencement of trial and after all -- all fact discovery has been completed.

I won't go on, other than to say, Your Honor, that for all of these reasons, we don't think there are any genuine, material, triable issues of fact. We think the Court can decide this case on the papers, and I think to put the defendants through the burden of having to go through an extensive, lengthy, unnecessary trial on these issues, which will only serve to increase their cost, their burdens, and further delay distributions on their claims, would be inappropriate.

Page 42 Thank you, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. Do I need to hear from 3 anybody else before I give Mr. Fisher a chance to respond? 4 (Pause) 5 THE COURT: I guess not. Okay, go ahead, 6 Mr. Fisher. 7 MR. FISHER: Thank you, Your Honor. It's been 8 difficult to stay quiet. 9 I -- I want to start just by addressing Mr. Sher's 10 comments, and I want to start in particular with the way in 11 which he characterized our conversation, and this goes to what everyone is saying about so-called insider trading, 12 13 because the way in which he characterized our conversation, 14 I would say, was in the nature of a -- of a personal attack, 15 and it was not at all a fair characterization of the 16 conversation, which was an important one. 17 Mr. Sher's question to me over the past few days has been, is the GUC Trust reserving its right, or -- or is 18 the -- does the GUC Trust plan to introduce evidence at 19 20 trial of insider trading? That's been his question to me. 21 And my answer, and in particular in our phone call 22 yesterday, I said to Mr. Sher, I wouldn't quite call it 23 insider trading. The way that we think about it is we reserve our right to introduce evidence at trial that 24 25 between June 1 and August 7th, Appaloosa traded in the

securities of GM Nova Scotia Finance while in possession of material, non-public information, and that advantaged it over other creditors, and as a basis for equitable subordination.

And I think the distinction is important because all I was communicating to Mr. Sher, and I made this very clear, is that this is not -- we're not turning this into a 10(b)(5) case, this is what it's always been, it's an equitable subordination case. And that is an example of inequitable conduct, among the other examples of inequitable conduct that we reserve our right to pursue at trial.

His characterizations about loosey-goosey and -- and -- and everything to that effect is absolutely false.

Throughout this case we have adhered strictly to the rules and we understand that the trial before Your Honor is a trial that's going to be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules, and we've never conducted ourselves in any other way, and never suggested to anyone that the rules should be relaxed in any way in Bankruptcy Court. So, I -- I just really feel the need to be very explicit about that.

In terms of, and this is Mr. Zirinsky and Mr. Sher, this suggestion that they're shocked to hear that we would introduce at trial evidence that their clients engaged in trading while in possession of material, non-

public information, that -- that sense of shock is completely manufactured.

I had -- I had a conversation with Mr. Sher on May 11th, and in fact Mr. Sher makes reference to that conversation in his June 8th letter to the Court, and he quotes something that I said during the course of that conversation, which I suppose he thinks works to his advantage, but what he hasn't told the Court is that part of that conversation concerned a discussion about what are the potential basis for equitable subordination here. Because we've been hearing for a long time from many of these noteholders that, oh, we don't have a basis for equitable subordination and they're going to move for summary judgment. And so when I laid out the potential basis for summary judgment, I absolutely told Mr. Sher, and Greenberg, and all the other lawyers on the phone at the time, that this was a potential theory that we would seek to press at trial. So the idea that this is some eleventh hour, or as Mr. Zirinsky says, you know, after midnight news to them, is -- is -- is just false.

And, of course, I'll be as candid with Your Honor as I've been with counsel all along. When I explained to them why we did not come right out in the complaint and say that, it was a nature of explaining that we understand that those kinds of allegations can be very sensational, can

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attract a lot of public attention, we're not interested in turning this case into a circus, we're interested in litigating the case on the merits, and we also understand, in particular one -- one thinks about what happened at WAMU, that when a plaintiff raises a claim in the nature of a hedge fund trading based on material, non-public information, that the hedge funds have considered that, you know, a claim that they absolutely can't resolve, they have to go to the mat, it's the third rail, and so we were concerned that being too explicit about it would be something that could interfere with the possible ability to resolve the case.

So, for all those reasons, I explained to them that we've tried not to be sensational in the way that we made the allegation, but -- but the idea that -- that this is -- that this new is -- is just false.

And at every single fact deposition that we took, we asked each and every noteholder witness to look at the June 1 8K and we -- that sought to show -- and of course this is in dispute, and we say the June 1 8K does not disclose lots of important information about the lock-up agreement -- but at every deposition we sought to show that the June 1 8K disclosure was inadequate, and of course, at every deposition we showed the witnesses their 2019s and had them confirm that during the period of time after June 1,

they engaged in trading.

So I would say there were sort of two dots on the page, and a dotted line between the dots, and, you know, perhaps now we've taken our pencil and -- and filled in the little gaps between -- between those lines, but everyone has known for a long time now that this is among the inequitable conduct that was at issue in the case.

But, you know, that's not -- that's not really the -- the focus of this call, the focus of this call is should -- should they -- should Appaloosa and Morgan Stanley, Elliott, and Fortress be permitted to -- be granted leave to move for summary judgment? And we just think that it would be a colossal waste of resources and a colossal diversion of attention at a point in time when everyone should be focused on getting ready for trial, putting on the trial in the most efficient way possible, given that it is a very big, complicated trial, but putting it on in the most efficient way possible.

And people refer to the new GM motion, the one that's pending, and the motion as to which our opposition is due tomorrow, as an example of this case being amenable to summary judgment. And it's a very poor example of that.

I can tell Your Honor that the new GM motion involves 104 facts in their -- in their statement of facts under Rule 56. Certainly, the facts that are material are

disputed, and unfortunately, even many of the facts that are immaterial are disputed. And that particular motion was pitched to Your Honor as a motion that was going to be very limited. It was only supposed to focus on Rule 60(b) release, very narrow.

And I think that that's part of why Your Honor felt that it was appropriate to grant new GM leave to make the motion, but as it's turned out, and as you can hear, new GM has worked together with Greenberg and with Paul Hastings to submit a motion that attempts to address this case in a way that's -- that's comprehensive, and it's -- it -- it's doomed to fail, because hearing Mr. Zirinsky recite his version of the case, I understand it to be exactly that.

It is his version of the case, and there's simply an inability on the part of the noteholders here to understand that there is another side to the story, that there are many facts in dispute, that those facts are material, and the way to resolve those kinds of disputes is at trial.

The only way, I think, that Appaloosa and -- and that the Greenberg noteholders can say there are no disputed material facts here is to simply not even acknowledge the many facts that have come out in discovery that demonstrate that there's another side of this story that absolutely needs to be told. And we've tried to lay out that other

Pq 48 of 66 Page 48 side of the story, just in broad strokes for Your Honor, in our -- in our pre-motion letter. I'm happy to address any particular issue on the merits as to which Your Honor may have questions. I also think that Mr. Sher's arguments, and Mr. Zirinsky's arguments that because we amended our complaint at the close of fact discovery to correct certain inaccuracies, that demonstrates that they're entitled to summary judgment, is a good example of no good deed going unpunished. We have been saying for many weeks that during the course of discovery we became aware of certain facts alleged in the complaint that needed to be fixed. We learned, for example, that the noteholders did not initiate the conversations with General Motors. General Motors initiated those conversations. So, we corrected that allegation. It was pointed out to us that we alleged in the complaint that GM Nova Scotia Finance had no assets, when in fact it had an asset which was an intercompany receivable from GM Canada, so we amended the complaint to indicate that its only asset was that receivable from GM Canada. The amendments to the complaint are not material.

The -- the focus on this language of -- of -- that the

noteholders pounced and now that we can't say that the

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noteholders pounced somehow our complaint is without merit is silly, because it's very clear that those allegations were in the nature of painting the picture, and it's also been made clear to us that, as I said, that they didn't initiate the -- the negotiation, and so we amended that allegation, but it's -- it's absolutely immaterial to the fundamental theories that the GUC Trust is pursuing here with regard to equitable subordination. We do not think that these are the kinds of issues that are appropriate for summary judgment.

And in terms of conducting an efficient trial, our witness list, Mr. Zirinsky says that I have 20 witnesses, we listed 19 witnesses, and in recent conversation with counsel we explained that at the most we expected to call 13 of them. Three of those witnesses are expert witnesses. We're working with the Nova Scotia Finance trustee to see if at least one of those expert witnesses we can -- we can stipulate as to the relevant expert issues, which is basically how to calculate the swap claim, if there is a valid swap claim.

So we're doing everything we can to put on an efficient trial. We would like to work with all counsel to do that and not spend the months of July and August responding to hundreds of alleged undisputed facts that are actually hotly disputed.

Page 50 So for that reason, we -- we think the request for leave to move for summary judgment is simply misquided, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Is there anybody else who wants to be heard before I give Mr. Sher and Mr. Zirinsky a chance to reply? MR. STEINBERG: Yes, Your Honor. This is Arthur Steinberg. In response to some of the requests for summary judgment, Mr. Fisher had took the opportunity to allude to my pending motion for summary judgment. In his response today, in connection with others requests for summary judgment, he took his opportunity again to preview his argument. I would like not to turn what I'm sure is a already a lengthy pre-trial conference with my rebuttal to a lot of things that he could say, and simply ask Your Honor, to allow me to make all of my arguments on July 19th on -on the return, and my papers will speak, and I will speak at that point in time. THE COURT: I -- I do have a question, Mr. Steinberg. I thought I was authorizing you to file a summary judgment motion on your 60(b) contentions, are you making factual arguments as well? Or making other arguments as well?

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MR. STEINBERG: You -- you authorized me to file a summary judgment motion on Rule 60(b), you also authorized me to -- in connection with my arguments that he was asserting a voiding power claims that had been solved to new GM and that he shouldn't be entitled to do that.

You also allowed me to -- to move for summary judgment on the grounds that GM Canada, as creditors, should have been exposed to this transaction, and therefore that any type of transaction would have insulated GM Canada, which new GM board is part of this deal free and clear of all claims, somehow should be undone.

You also allowed me to protect any opportunity that on the 60(b), which dealt with avoiding the assumption and assignment procedures of executory contracts, that's part of 60(b), the other part of 60(b) was that he wanted to avoid the procedures relating to the purchase of the swap claim by new GM from old GM. Those are all things that are part and parcel of what I was granted to file a summary judgment for.

The factual disputes that he's talking about, if Your Honor, wants to -- to get into it is that -- that in our papers we said that the lock-up agreement should not be avoided, and we said that the notion of whether this is a pre-petition agreement or a post-petition agreement is a red herring argument, because whether it was a pre-petition

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agreement or a post-petition agreement new GM acquired it.

And -- and we went through the basis upon why if that's the case it doesn't really matter and half of whatever is being argued here is irrelevant, and that's a matter of law.

We didn't try to get into the issue of the specificity of whether a document was signed before or after, but we did say that there -- that there are certain facts that -- that there are absolutely not disputed as to what the parties' intentions were, that the parties signed an agreement and agreed for their signature pages to be distributed out, and all of the people testified that that occurred before the bankruptcy filing, and therefore, that lock-up agreement was a binding agreement at that point in time, no matter what occurred. And that was a basis upon which we were trying to protect the -- the lock-up agreement.

One of the allegations in the objections is that this is an unauthorized post-petition settlement. That's not a -- we think that that -- and we got permission to file a summary judgment -- that is not a settlement of anything, just a lock-up agreement, didn't settle any rights of old GM, it settled an intercompany dispute between GM Canada and GM Nova Scotia Finance, and it settled a litigation which was the oppression action brought by the noteholders. But GM didn't give up any rights at all and there was nothing

that was settled, and what was locked up was the votes of
the -- of the Nova Scotia noteholders in GM Nova Scotia, and
that there has been a total distortion of what is involved
in this case.

And, therefore, in the context of our summary judgment motion, we were trying to strip down this case to what it should be, which is an objection to claims procedure, but not something that would invalidate GM Canada's release that it got under the lock-up agreement and that would protect GM Canada as an asset that new GM bought. And that was exactly the speech that I gave.

I certainly didn't say that all I was doing was asking for 60(b) relief, I said that -- that -- that

Mr. Vanesky's (ph) deposition made clear that they were looking to vitiate the lock-up agreement all together in order to expose GM Canada to -- to the noteholders' claims as a way of relieving their burden, and I wanted to have the opportunity to get rid of that, and there were no factual issues in dispute.

And the fact that we may have put in 100 statements of fact doesn't mean that they were material facts in dispute. He'll file his papers tomorrow, and we will see in our response that we'll file shortly thereafter, and we'll have an argument.

I doubt that there's any real facts in dispute,

and a large portion of what you have here, Your Honor, is that everybody other than Mr. Fisher is trying to scream to you that the emperor has no clothes. And please focus in on that, that there are not facts in dispute. You heard even Mr. Fisher today say that he was just cleaning up something.

Your Honor may recall that we didn't want the complaint to be filed publicly because we -- we thought there were scandalous and demonstrably untrue allegations in that, and the things that he's saying he's cleaning up now are some of the things that we pointed out before he actually filed the complaint, the most glaring of which was that the GM, the intercompany loan between GM and GM Canada was repaid, that was part of the document discovery that he had before he filed the amended complaint. That was notoriously left out and he based his entire argument as if there was something that was done that damaged GM creditors when it was GM Canada's funds that was used that ultimately went to Nova Scotia to discharge an intercompany loan and then became the basis of the consent fee.

And -- and -- and so when I rose to speak to Your Honor, I was just now -- although I didn't stand in my office, I wanted to -- to be able to say to Your Honor, I have a lot to say, but I -- I am sure that -- that the -this was a noteholder conference on the summary judgment, and I just didn't want Mr. Fisher to take a gratuitous,

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Page 55 1 additional swipe without me being able to say something in 2 response, and all I wanted to say in response was please let 3 me do it at the appropriate time, and not turn this hearing into my hearing, because I don't want that to be my hearing. 4 5 THE COURT: I think next time I have a conference 6 with you, Mr. Steinberg, I'm going to do it on the record. 7 Who else wants to be heard? (Pause) 8 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 Reply from Mr. Sher and from Mr. Zirinsky? 11 MR. SHER: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Two -- two points, I think, just will -- will --12 13 one is, on the issue of this insider trading argument, I think Mr. Fisher first should not take what I had said as 14 15 any kind of personal attack, but secondly is confirming what 16 I said. You know, it's one thing to say we're not alleging 17 a 10(b)(5) allegation, but -- and -- and we don't contend 18 that there was a 10(b)(5) violation, but nonetheless, we are saying that the parties engaged in insider trading, are 19 trading on the basis of material, non-public, information, 20 21 and regardless of whether they violated any laws that we 22 should be able to consider that, is exactly what I was 23 saying. An insider trading white argument, argument that 24 25 seeks -- that is purely not for our benefit, but for the

Page 56 1 plaintiff's benefit, divorce itself from all of the 2 protections that defendants have in these kinds of 3 particularly vexatious that -- such as heightened pleading 4 standards, mandatory sanctions review, et cetera. Those are 5 -- I think that was just confirmed here. 6 But, more importantly, a second confirmation was 7 that it's not in the complaint. And I think given the other types of allegations that were put into the complaint that 8 9 were very, very pointed, and as -- as Mr. Steinberg pointed 10 out, in our view scandalous and untrue, the -- the --11 whatever the reason was, the fact is they are not there, everyone agrees on it, the GUC Trust agrees it's not in 12 13 there. The Second Circuit has said amend the complaint, add 14 a new theory, at -- in response to a summary judgment 15 motion, and they're -- they're barred. 16 Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else? MR. ZIRINSKY: Yeah, Your Honor, Bruce Zirinsky. 18 19 I'll be very brief. 20 Mr. Fisher said a lot, but he didn't say very much 21 at all. I didn't hear Mr. Fisher allude to a single fact 22 that would be a material fact that would have to be tried in 23 order for Your Honor to rule on these claims. 24 Again, it's all argument. It's all Mr. Fisher's

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inflammatory and defamatory spin of his version of the

facts. The facts are there. There is no dispute as to the facts.

Nine witnesses testified as to the lock-up agreement. All said it was a pre-petition agreement, including Weil Gotshal. Nobody has testified to the contrary.

Likewise, the arguments about the consent fee, no one has testified that it was an unfair, unreasonable, or inequitable payment. General Motors' witnesses testified that it was an arms-length negotiation, it was contracted for, and it was approved by the U.S. and the Canadian governments.

Again, no evidence, not even a factual allegation which would support it unreasonable -- it being an unreasonable payment or unconscionable or give any legally cognizable basis for the Court re-characterizing it for anything other than it was. It's a legal argument.

Mr. Fisher is free to argue whatever he wants or chooses to argue, but he has no facts and no evidence, and he has come forward with no evidence to sustain or support those arguments, and so, therefore, there's no reason to go to trial on that claim.

On the equitable subordination allegations, again, there are no disputed facts. Mr. Fisher has offered absolutely no evidence to support his allegations of

wrongdoing.

Secondly, even if you accept those allegations, they're insufficient as a matter of law to support a claim for equitable subordination.

Similarly, on the insider trading allegations,

Mr. Fisher now says, well, he's not alleging that there was
a violation of securities law, he merely wants to show the

Court that the noteholders acted inequitably by trading
securities after the bankruptcy and after disclosure by GM

of the lock-up agreement and other public disclosures of the
lock-up agreement, as if to suggest, by innuendo, that the
noteholders did something wrong.

This is litigation by -- by terrorism. It's litigation by innuendo.

against the noteholders which is legally cognizable for wrongdoing, he's got to be able to support that under the law. He can't just throw mud at the noteholders, and say to the judge, Judge, look how bad these people are, they traded their securities and that, you know, the 8K didn't have this, this, and that in it. Well, Your Honor, can look at the 8K and determine based upon the papers, themselves, what was material or what was not material.

And it is our contention, and everyone else's contention in this case, except Mr. Fisher, that all of the

material facts regarding the lock-up agreement were disclosed.

Mr. Fisher doesn't -- also doesn't tell the Court that on June 5, five days after the bankruptcy, a full disclosure was given to the creditors' committee and its professionals by GM, which fully described the lock-up agreement and all of the proposed transactions with the noteholders. Mr. Mehr (ph), who was counsel, lead counsel, for the committee testified that he received it. He doesn't remember whether he read it or not, or whether he considered it important or not at the time, but it's in the deposition testimony, that it was right there in black and white, given to the creditors' committee on June 5 in 2009, a full description of all of the proposed transactions in Canada, as well as a description of all of the intercompany liabilities as between GM Canada, GM Nova Scotia, and GM, the debtor, GM U.S. It was all there.

Mr. Fisher doesn't tell that to Your Honor because he knows that those facts, when they come out, and they will come out in our papers, and they're undisputed facts, creditors' committee counsel admitted he had those facts in front of him.

The time records, if you go and look at Kramer

Levin's (ph) time records, there are time entries,

concurrent with all of these events and concurrent with all

of these public disclosures and all of these disclosures filed with the Bankruptcy Court in connection with the GM sale and the GM DIP financing agreement with the U.S. government. There were time records which show that Kramer Levin reviewed all of these documents.

So for Mr. Fisher to tell Your Honor that there was some nefarious conspiracy, or some nefarious facts here, it's just simply untrue and he has no evidence to support it, indeed all of the evidence belies what he's telling you.

And that's why we think it would be a crying shame for us to have to go through a protracted trial, and all of the expense, and all of the delay, and all of the harassment of having to put witnesses before Your Honor, and having, you know, 13 witnesses or more and spending months of trial before we can finally get to a conclusion here, when everything is ripe to be decided now.

Look, the Supreme Court in Solatex (ph) has said one of the principal purposes of summary judgment rule is to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported claims, and we think it should be interpreted in a way that allows it to accomplish this purpose. That's exactly what we have here. We see no good reason why we shouldn't be permitted to file a motion for summary judgment.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, you guys can stay on the

Pg 61 of 66 Page 61 line. I'm going to take a recess and I'll be back to you, I'm not sure how quickly. We're in recess. (Recess at 11:09 a.m.) THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm granting leave to Aurelius to file the motion it wants to file, and I'm denying leave to file any of the others. Aurelius' motion will be presumably based on one or two limited grounds and is fundamentally different than the others. But I'm denying the remainder of the requests for a host of reasons. First, but very importantly, we have a trial on August 7. That's only a shade more than 30 days from now. The notion that I could address these issues, and issue one or more than one, seemingly two or three, opinions on this controversy by that time, involving hundreds of millions of dollars and what will involve hundreds of statements of fact and related record references, is frankly ridiculous. I have dozens of real time matters on my short=term plate, of which some very important ones are governed by statutory obligations to decide them in very limited periods of time. That doesn't even include the other billion dollar matters that compete for my time, including one in this very GM case.

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we may very well not be done by then, or we probably won't be done by then, or we certainly won't be done by then, so I should decide these summary judgment motions, anyway. But there are at least three things wrong with that.

First, the issues to be addressed at trial, which

I'm now told will call for between 13 and 20 witnesses,

underscore the complexity of the case and its inability to

be addressed on summary judgment.

The second is that's terrible case management.

Summary judgment in the middle of a trial? That's inconsistent with its premise and undercuts many of its benefits, even if it were otherwise appropriate.

Third is that the parties are going to be -- need to be working very hard between now and August 7 on getting ready for trial, and that's where they should be putting their attention, and if they can't put their attention to that it's going to prejudice one side or both.

Related to all of those things is the second reason. Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7056, as approved by the Rules Committee and the Supreme Court, and as it will go into effect on December 1st of this year, five months from now, prohibits summary judgment motions from being filed within 30 days of trial, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

25 I'm not going to otherwise ordered. Amended Rule 7056

provides that way for a reason, which is the very concerns that we're talking about today.

Third, we put in the requirement for a pre-motion conference in our local court rules, and I did likewise in my case management orders, for important reasons.

One reason is that parties very often ask for them too soon and then we have to deal with Rule 56(d) defenses to those motions.

But the more important reason is that history has taught us over and over again that lawyers contend that they should win without a trial because there are no issues of fact and they think they have the better argument.

Lawyers are advocates for their clients, and of course, they say what they say, and I did it when I was a lawyer, which I was for 30 years before I got on the bench, but the fact is I get this stuff all the time. A party says look at the facts, agree with us, and it gives insufficient attention to the fact that its view of the world is not the only one.

I've been doing this stuff now for 42 years. One side saying there are no issues of fact doesn't make it so.

I would have thought that sooner lawyer -- sooner or later that lawyers and their clients would learn.

And if I had known that new GM thought it could use its 60(b) argument as a Trojan horse for all of the

Pq 64 of 66 Page 64 1 things I heard that it wants to raise now I would have 2 denied leave to file that motion as well. 3 Fourth, but most importantly, this transaction may be as outrageous as the GUC Trust contends on the one hand, 4 5 or it may be totally innocent and benign as all of the 6 claimants contend on the other, but I don't know yet, and 7 the self-serving letters with parties' spin on the facts 8 don't answer that question. That's why we have trials. 9 And here, much more so than most of the matters on 10 my watch, I need to see the witnesses and look them in the 11 eye and hear their explanations for what happened and what 12 they did. 13 If parties contend that alleged insider trading issues are irrelevant to equitable subordination or were not 14 15 satisfactorily raised in the complaint or prior proceedings 16 they can raise that by a motion in limine. But with or 17 without allegations of insider trading I'm not going to 18 authorize motions for summary judgment now. 19 We're adjourned. 20 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:43 21 AM) 22 23 24

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Page 66 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Jamie Gallagher, certify that the foregoing transcript is 4 a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 **Jamie** Digitally signed by Jamie Gallagher 6 DN: cn=Jamie Gallagher, o=Veritext, ou, email=digital@veritext.com, c=US Gallagher 7 Date: 2012.07.02 11:57:39 -04'00' 8 Veritext 9 200 Old Country Road 10 Suite 580 11 Mineola, NY 11501 12 13 July 2, 2012 Date: 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25